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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At its forty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/79 A on 13 December 1992, in which it, inter alia, took note of the second progress report of the Secretary-General (A/45/1052) on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (see Assembly resolution S-16/1 of 14 December 1989), as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa (A/46/648).

2. In the same resolution, the Assembly further called upon the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, all necessary humanitarian assistance to ensure the successful implementation of the repatriation programme of South African refugees and exiles. The Assembly also also urged the Secretary-General to facilitate, through the relevant United Nations agencies and offices and in a concerted manner, humanitarian and educational assistance inside South Africa for the reintegration of political exiles and released political prisoners and to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society. Action taken by the United Nations system in response to these requests is contained in the relevant summaries (see annex to the present report) provided by the United Nations organizations/agencies concerned.

3. By the same resolution, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to continue to ensure the coordination of activities of the United Nations system in the implementation of the Declaration and to report

thereon to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. In response to the resolution, the Secretary-General has also submitted a third progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (A/47/574).

4. There has been no change in decision 1991/7 adopted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), in April 1991 (A/46/648, annex II), which established guidelines for a coordinated approach by the United Nations system to questions relating to South Africa.

5. With respect to coordination of efforts of the United Nations system, a seminar was held at Windhoek, Namibia, to address the glaring socio-economic inequalities during the interim period and, most importantly, once South Africa has become a united, democratic and non-racial democracy. Twenty United Nations offices and organizations/agencies participated in the seminar, which was also attended by 24 South Africans and other experts to exchange views with their United Nations counterparts on socio-economic needs of the South African population and identification of priorities. Participants in the seminar also examined ways and means of facilitating United Nations assistance to the disadvantaged sectors of South African society.

6. For a description of present or planned activities of relevant components of the United Nations system, see the annex to the present report.

ANNEX

Activities of organizations/offices of the United Nations system regarding South Africa*

I. UNITED NATIONS

A. United Nations Centre Against Apartheid

1. All activities undertaken by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid are directed by the overall political assessment of developments in South Africa undertaken on an ongoing basis by the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Centre services the Special Committee to assist in fulfilling its mandate. In this context, it undertakes research on all social and economic aspects of South African society. The Centre maintains an extensive network of connections with non-governmental organizations and individuals, including the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), as well as other parties, inside and outside South Africa, involved in the current developments in the country. It should also be noted that the working relationship between the Centre and representatives of the South African Government continues.

2. In addition to the servicing of the Special Committee and its subcommittees, the Centre services the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA).

3. In 1991 and 1992, in accordance with the programme of work of the Special Committee, as well as in cooperation with those bodies mentioned above, the Centre organized a number of conferences, round tables, seminars and consultations (for a detailed description of the work of the Centre, please see report of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/47/22-S/24663, part V)). a/ The following activities are of particular interest in the context of coordination.

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* The information provided in the present annex is based on submissions by the organizations/offices concerned.

1. Seminar on South Africa's socio-economic problems and the future role of the United Nations system in helping to address them

4. The seminar was held at Windhoek, Namibia, from 22 to 24 May 1992. It focused on the socio-economic needs of the disadvantaged population and identification of priorities; on the capabilities of the United Nations system in technical assistance; and on the institutional framework for delivering the United Nations assistance and mobilization of financial resources.

5. The Seminar dealt with:

(a) Socio-economic needs of the South African population and identification of priorities in that respect;

(b) Assessment of present and future assistance of the United Nations system in regard to those needs in the context of a new national economic development policy;

(c) Institutional framework and the process within which the assistance of the United Nations system is to be delivered;

(d) Mobilization of financial resources for future assistance to South Africa.

6. The participants of the seminar discussed these issues at three workshops. Workshop I dealt with socio-economic needs of the disadvantaged population and identification of priorities; Workshop II dealt with the capabilities of the United Nations system in technical assistance; and Workshop III dealt with the institutional framework for delivering United Nations assistance and mobilization of financial resources.

7. In addition to 24 South African and other experts, the following United Nations departments and agencies/offices participated in the seminar: Department of Economic and Social Development and the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, Centre for Human Rights, Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), World Health Organization (WHO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and World Bank. The African Development Bank, Commonwealth and the Commission of the European Communities were also represented at the seminar (for the report of the seminar, see A/AC.115/L.685).

8. At the conclusion of the seminar, the Chairman of the Special Committee made the following observations, which the participants approved by acclamation:

(a) It is extremely important, from a political viewpoint, to address urgently and adequately the socio-economic needs of the disadvantaged population, and with resources commensurate with the seriousness of the situation. A particular group which will constitute an important challenge for a new government is constituted by the "marginalized youth", which has to be given reason for hope in a new South Africa;

(b) Education, health, housing and job creation are among the top priority areas for action in the social and economic sectors. These are areas where the human and social impact of apartheid has been particularly devastating, and which may, in some cases, require determined action and programmes over a large number of years to show significant results. While the issue of resources is important, it is not the only one. There is also the costly fragmentation of the State apparatus, the inappropriate delivery system, the mismatch of goods or services to the needs of the population;

(c) The economic and social sectors of South Africa require a profound restructuring and policy re-direction, if sustained growth and genuine development are to come about and benefit the whole population;

(d) Actions to promote the interest of disadvantaged communities and to channel their grievances have emerged over recent years and promoted participatory development under the initiative of grass-roots organizations. These organizations play an important role in sectors like education, health, housing and are also active in local, regional or national negotiating forums. They are vehicles of popular expression and need to be consulted in matters which are intended to be of benefit to them;

(e) More generally, there is the need for a comprehensive national programme of redress, with strong elements of affirmative action, to tackle the glaring socio-economic imbalances created by apartheid. There is, particularly, a need to promote the empowerment of blacks through human resources development, in encouraging entrepreneurship and skills in management and administration;

(f) To meet socio-economic priorities, and promote sustained development, there is a need to design and implement a new development strategy which would promote growth and redistribution simultaneously. In particular, the industrial sector needs to be recriented and strengthened along new patterns of specializations. All the effort of restructuring and policy formulation has to be done in consultation with the civic organizations which have a close interest in the policies being defined. Conversely, the ongoing restructuring by the present authorities, including privatization, is unilateral and entrenches privileges on the basis of the capacity to pay;

(g) A new development strategy has to be an integrated one and should address the three levels of competition and challenges for the economy: national, subregional and regional and global. A better integration in the international trading and financial system has economic, financial and technological implications to be worked out carefully;

(h) The future technical cooperation between South Africa and the United Nations system would be more demanding then in other cases on the issue of coordination of United Nations activities, and the need to deal also with grass-roots organizations, rather than only with a centralized government;

(i) Similarly, questions of coordination are also raised for the South Africans. There are areas where the need for assistance has been expressed, namely, technical advice, human resources development, institutional capacity-building, relief operations, programmes and projects affecting structures, and policy formulation, for instance, in such areas as industrial development, technological innovation, investment codes and subregional economic cooperation and integration;

(j) The issue of mobilization of resources is an important one, although it is recognized that the first step in South Africa is to mobilize existing domestic resources which are not fully utilized. In meeting the huge priority needs of its population and in the context of strong economic growth, South Africa would certainly require significant external finance;

(k) The participants have recognized the value of the seminar and are of the view that the dialogue should continue in a follow-up meeting on specific issues arising out of the discussions at this seminar. It was agreed that a follow-up meeting would require concerted preparations also in South Africa.

2. Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans

9. A follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans was organized at United Nations Headquarters, on 8 and 9 September 1992, by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid under the auspices of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) and its Advisory Committee. The Conference had the full financial support and participation of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Conference dealt with:

(a) Strategies and policies of education and training assistance to black South Africans for a non-racial and democratic South Africa;

(b) Human resources requirements during the transition period and beyond, with special regard to international educational assistance (that is, current and future programmes of bilateral and multilateral assistance);

(c) Issues of sustainability of South African training capability beyond donor support; linkages between education training and employment;

(d) Coordination of education and training assistance; and establishment of mechanisms of consultation and cooperation between donors, implementing agencies, educational institutions and United Nations organs and agencies concerned.

10. Participants of the Conference discussed these issues at four workshops. Workshop I dealt with policy questions and practical measures to address, inter alia, the issues of human resources and other formal or non-formal requirements for the transition to a non-racial and democratic educational system in South Africa; marginalized sectors: youth, women, children and displaced persons; linkages between education, training, internship programmes and job placement. Workshop II dealt with current and future funding of bilateral and multilateral programmes of assistance: priority areas of funding inside South Africa and abroad; institution-building and leadership skills training during the transition. Workshop III dealt with mechanisms of consultation and cooperation among donors, implementing agencies, educational institutions and the United Nations. Workshop IV dealt with measures to sustain growth beyond donor assistance: role of the private sector; role of non-governmental organizations - training, education and technical assistance support to non-governmental organizations; role of international organizations; and current and future strategies of international bursary assistance.

11. The need for better coordination between donors and recipients of educational assistance programmes, both outside and inside South Africa, was stressed by participants of the Conference.

12. There was also widespread agreement among participants that the crisis in education in South Africa should be tackled by the South Africans themselves. However, they thought that United Nations agencies could, as an interim measure, provide technical assistance in agreed areas of priority, such as capacity-building in black universities and tertiary student financial assistance. In addition, the international community should monitor the consequences of apartheid, not least in the educational sector.

13. In his concluding remarks at the closing session, Mr. Martin Huslid, the Chairman of the Conference, hoped that the Conference had achieved its aim of focusing international attention on the educational crisis in South Africa and ways to help address it (for the report of the Conference, see A/47/513).

14. The Centre administers a number of trust funds; the activities of the following two are of particular importance to the issue at hand:

(a) UNETPSA provides new scholarship awards to disadvantaged South Africans and, for a transitional period ending on 31 December 1992, to Namibian applicants. Following recent developments in South Africa, the Trust Fund for UNETPSA and its Advisory Committee have adjusted the focus of the

educational and training activities of the Programme. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 46/80 of 13 December 1991, UNETPSA has initiated, for the first time since the Programme was established in 1967, a number of educational and training programmes for disadvantaged South Africans inside South Africa. In carrying out its mandate, UNETPSA is technically assisted by the Fellowship Section of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat;

(b) The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa has provided, since its inception, legal, humanitarian and financial assistance to victims of apartheid. It is to be noted that, since the last report of the Secretary-General, the Fund re-evaluated its terms of reference so as to reflect better the new realities in South Africa, as a result of which the Fund will now also provide assistance for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law.

B. Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat

Transnational Corporations and Management Division

15. Over the years, the former United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, which now has been renamed the Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development of the Secretariat has been carrying out a number of activities regarding the role of transnational corporations and apartheid in South Africa, in response to resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Transnational Corporations. Among these activities have been the preparation of analytical studies on the role of transnational corporations in the South African economy, their disinvestments and non-equity links; the issue of dependence of the South African economy on international trade, foreign investment and foreign finance, the effectiveness of sanctions; and on the implementation of United Nations decisions and recommendations regarding sanctions and disinvestments.

16. In an effort to mobilize public opinion towards the eradication of apartheid, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations also held two public hearings, in 1985 and 1989, on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. These public hearings, each conducted by a Panel of Eminent International Personalities, produced a series of recommendations for concerted international action towards the eradication of apartheid, including technical assistance and educational programmes for South African nationals and organizations to equip them for active participation in the governance of a post-apartheid South Africa.

17. The Transnational Corporations and Management Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development has launched a technical assistance programme in response to a request from ANC, on foreign investment and other policy options for post-apartheid South Africa. This programme includes reviews of existing investment related laws and regulations in South Africa with a view to future amendments, policy-oriented studies on various sectors of the South African economy and training workshops for ANC officials and other South African nationals. The overall objective of the project is to assist ANC in developing its institutional and policy-making capacity in the areas of foreign direct investment and development management so as to participate fully and effectively in the governance of a new non-racial South Africa.

18. The first phase of the project is to consist of the formulation of an investment code for post-apartheid South Africa. A draft investment policy statement is being prepared for discussion within ANC. This process will include the organization of several seminars and workshops. The draft is then to be revised in the light of these discussions, for consideration and eventual adoption by the ANC leadership in the form of an investment code. This code may then become the basis of more detailed investment regulations for particular sectors of the South African economy.

19. The second (and long-term) phase of the project will consist of a series of more detailed policy studies and training activities to complement the work on an investment code and to develop institutional and human resources on investment-related issues and development management, in particular, negotiation skills training for extra-parliamentary organizations and management training for women.

C. Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

20. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effectiveness of the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid of the Government of South Africa, with a view to promoting the consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1989 (see Assembly resolution S-16/1). This was carried out primarily through the promotion campaign built around the photo exhibit produced jointly by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and the Department under the title "Apartheid South Africa".

21. The exhibit in different language versions (English, French, Spanish and German) was displayed in Argentina, Austria, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Peru, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America with the assistance of the United Nations information centres and services in those countries. Promotional activities, including seminars, press conferences and the dissemination of brochures and other information material, were undertaken

simultaneously with the display of the exhibit in Washington, D.C. and London, in cooperation with the United Nations information centres in those cities. The circulation of the photo exhibit terminated at the end of June 1992, owing to developments unfolding in South Africa.

22. The Secretary-General's second report on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (A/45/1052), was produced in consultation with the Centre against Apartheid in September 1991. The seven-language versions of the poster "For a United, Non-Racial and Democratic South Africa" and the postcard version of the poster were widely distributed during the period under review at United Nations Headquarters and in member States through the United Nations information centres on the following special occasions related to the issue of apartheid: 21 March, International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; 16 June, International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa; 9 August, International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa; and 11 October, International Day with South African Political Prisoners.

23. United Nations information centres reported special activities organized with government officials, local non-governmental organizations and educational institutions for these observances. The United Nations information centre at Brussels, with the Standing Committee, organized a conference entitled "Changing South Africa, Challenge for Europe" attended by 30 European and African non-governmental organizations. The United Nations information centre at Dhaka organized a symposium at which the acting Foreign Minister was guest of honour. The United Nations information centre at Dakar held an exhibit, and a play entitled "Let's love each other", which was performed by actors from the Senegalese National Theatre. The United Nations information services at Geneva produced a programme with Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mrs. Sadako Ogata, High Commissioner, UNHCR, and also provided coverage for the meeting of the Subcommittee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization. The United Nations information centre at Lomé held a round table on apartheid for a group of high-school seniors. The United Nations information centre at Panama held an inter-agency Youth Fair with participation of government officials, diplomats and academics. United Nations information centres also participated in book-fairs, such as those held at Bogota and at Asuncion. The United Nations information centre at Tokyo arranged for the translation and dissemination of 2,000 copies of the 1992 version of the United Nations in the Forefront of the Struggle Against Apartheid, the Declaration on Apartheid, and the Japanese version of the film "World Against Apartheid".

24. In August 1992, the Department published the first in a series of feature articles, entitled "Recent developments on the issue of apartheid in South Africa", which will highlight major developments in the process of dismantling the system of apartheid and progress in the achievement of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa. The articles will use the most recent information to describe and analyse the evolution of the situation in South Africa, in the light of the objective called for by the international community.

25. In its multi-media approach on the dissemination of information, the Department provided television, press, photographic and radio coverage of the meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid. A total of 69 press releases were issued in English and French on the issue of apartheid during 1991 and 1992. This information was picked up by the network of 67 information centres which further disseminated it by producing local language versions of press releases, fax-news and briefings to local media, as reported by United Nations information centres/United Nations information services at Accra, Beirut, Bogota, Lagos, Manila, Panama, Geneva, Rabat and Rio de Janeiro. Articles were produced in English, French, Flemish, Greek, Sinhalese and Spanish in centres' newsletters, and news from Headquarters were disseminated through interviews given by United Nations information centre directors to radio and television, as reported by the United Nations information centres at La Paz, Dakar, Kathmandu and Lusaka. The United Nations information centre at Bogota informs that the local television programme "Punch" had a special segment called "Testimonio" on the subject of racial discrimination, aired on 19 May 1992. During that period, the Department produced 1,664 radio documentary and feature programmes in Arabic, Bangla, Chinese, Dutch, English, French, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu. The programmes were distributed to radio stations whose transmissions can be heard in South Africa, neighbouring countries and stations in other parts of the world.

26. World Chronicle television programmes were produced during this period featuring the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, addressing "Recent Developments in South Africa" and the Assistant Secretary-General for the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, addressing "The United Nations and Apartheid". In February 1992, the Department produced a special "UN in Action" programme in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish entitled "Under UNHCR Auspices, South African Exiles Return Home". These programmes were distributed world wide.

27. The United Nations information centres at Bogota, Brazzaville, Bucharest, Copenhagen, Dakar, Islamabad, Kinshasa, Lima, Manila, New Delhi, Ouagadougou, Panama, Paris and Sydney report continued interest in United Nations film and video productions on the topic of apartheid, among which the more recent were entitled "Teaching about the United Nations: apartheid", and "Asimbonanga", as well as "Apartheid - 20th Century Slavery, Stevie Wonder Salutes Nelson Mandela", "You have Struck a Rock", "Exile, South Africa: the White Laager, Generations of Resistants" and "World Action against Apartheid".

28. Four UN Chronicle issues during the latter part of 1991 and early 1992 published articles on South Africa. Topics included: "South Africa scraps legal foundation of apartheid system"; "Process to end apartheid halting but on course"; "Process towards democratic order in South Africa acknowledged"; and "Secretary-General welcomes 'positive results' of South African referendum". Objective: Justice featured an article entitled "Taking the first steps towards ending apartheid" in its December 1991 issue. Apartheid was also written about in UN in Brief, published in April 1992.

D. Centre for Human Rights

29. Apartheid and its implications for the enjoyment of a broad range of human rights has been the object of consistent condemnation by the United Nations human rights organs for over 40 years. These organs continue to exert every effort to bring about the end of apartheid. In this regard, the activities of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, the activities of the Commission on Human Rights in the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Adverse Consequences of the Enjoyment of Human Rights of Political, Military, Economic and other Forms of Assistance given to the Racist and Colonialist Regime of South Africa and the activities under the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination may be pointed out.

30. In response to the evolving situation in South Africa and within the framework of the 1989 consensus Declaration on Apartheid and subsequent consensus resolution of the General Assembly, the Centre for Human Rights has, inter alia, organized, together with the World Council of Churches and in consultation with the Centre against Apartheid, a seminar at Geneva on international human rights standards and constitutional law. The purpose of the seminar was to bring together specialists from South Africa who were involved in preparations for the drafting of a new constitution and international experts to explore how international human rights standards can be expressed in constitutional law. Thirty-three participants from South Africa took part in their personal capacities. They came from a broad spectrum of South African society; 10 outstanding international experts were invited to present papers and lead the discussions. The participants expressed deep appreciation for the seminar and often referred to the fact that it was the first discussion of constitutional issues between people from South Africa from such a broad range of groups. A copy of the seminar report is available from the Centre for Human Rights. This seminar laid the basis for contacts with persons from a broad range of South African society.

31. The Centre for Human Rights took part in the seminar on "South Africa's socio-economic problems and the future role of the United Nations in addressing them" (Windhoek, 22-24 May 1992) and circulated a briefing note, which outlined the elements of the Human Rights Advisory Services Programme, dealt with the importance of strengthening institutions and practices in the field of human rights, underlined the importance of ensuring respect for human rights in development and restructuring programmes and emphasized the contribution that respect for human rights, equal and effective justice and the rule of law have to make to economic and social development.

32. In response to numerous requests for advanced studies in human rights from persons within South Africa, the Centre for Human Rights, in consultation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and the World Council of Churches, invited eight individuals from South Africa to take part in the annual Human Rights Fellowship Programme (July-August 1992). These individuals were young professionals engaged in human rights related

activities from a wide range of South African society. Together with some 50 other participants from over 40 countries, they attended the annual Study Session of the International Institute of Human Rights at Strasbourg and, at the Centre for Human Rights at Geneva, followed the work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Briefings were organized on a number of subjects and the South African participants were able to meet and discuss various topics with a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, with staff members of the Centre for Human Rights.

33. At the invitation of the Centre for Human Rights Studies of the University of Pretoria, the Centre for Human Rights, in consultation with the Centre against Apartheid, nominated Mr. Michael Banton, member of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, to take part in an international conference on "De facto racial discrimination in a future South Africa", organized in Pretoria from 21 to 23 October 1992. Mr. Banton is Emeritus Professor of the University of Bristol, United Kingdom.

34. The number and variety of requests for human rights assistance which have been received have made it necessary to develop a framework and set of priorities for project evaluations, in order to ensure the most effective use of limited resources, based on a review of available information on activities under way or planned in South Africa in the field of human rights sponsored by non-governmental organizations, as well as the projects already submitted to the Centre for Human Rights. A round-table discussion on the subject was organized with the South African participants in the United Nations Human Rights Fellowship Programme in August 1992. Finally, the information and views expressed by the South African participants during the Windhoek seminar on South Africa's socio-economic problems and the role of the United Nations in addressing them, are being taken into account.

35. It has clearly emerged already that education and training together with preparations for the democratic transformation of institutions are the main areas in which people from South Africa feel support is needed. In addition, a number of specific concerns, such as the need to strengthen civil society, to focus on the needs of rural areas, the rights of women, human rights and the media, de facto discrimination and questions relating to the future institutional structure of the country were also given importance. Many specific projects in these fields have been received. The Centre for Human Rights will undertake broad consultations on the draft framework and priorities, which will be revised in the light of comments received.

36. In developing projects within the framework of the Human Rights Advisory Services Programme for human rights assistance in South Africa, the Centre for Human Rights seeks to involve as closely as possible people from South Africa and especially those from disadvantaged communities. The Centre emphasizes the importance of projects being open to the participation of as broad a spectrum of South African society as possible.

37. The Programme of Advisory Services is funded from the regular United Nations budget and, in addition, a growing number of projects are supported through the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights.

E. United Nations Children's Fund

1. Past programme cooperation: 1990-1992

38. The assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to South African children and women dates back to 1974, in response to and in accordance with the relevant resolutions passed by the General Assembly for organizations of the United Nations to provide assistance to national liberation movements and to the people of South Africa suffering under the apartheid system. Over the years, this assistance has been reinforced through advocacy and the mobilization of donor support; both directly and through publications such as Children on the Frontline. During the late 1980s, Governments and the international community increasingly called attention to the worsening conditions of children and women inside South Africa as a result of the escalation of violence, as well as the deterioration of the delivery of basic services for the majority of the black population.

39. In response, UNICEF arranged briefing sessions and external study tours for several non-racial non-governmental organizations. This was followed by a conference of a broader spectrum of South African non-governmental organizations, held at Botswana early in 1990 with UNICEF assistance. These non-governmental organizations formed an umbrella organization, the National Children's Rights Committee (NCRC), to facilitate drawing up of a coordinated plan of action for alleviating the plight of South African children and women, oversee the implementation of such a programme, as well as be responsible for resource mobilization for the implementation of planned activities, including the coordination of external donor support. It was on the basis of this Gaborone conference that the 1990-1992 programme of cooperation was drawn up and approved by the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1990/P/L.42), with the following main components: a situation analysis study to help determine the priority needs of children and women in South Africa; a children's rights social mobilization project, to assist anti-apartheid non-governmental organizations to improve the effectiveness of their efforts and activities within the general framework of the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (see General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989); and direct support to victims of apartheid.

40. Research activities are well under way and the final report on the situation of children and women in South Africa will be published and formally launched by December 1992. The children's rights social mobilization project is an ongoing exercise. UNICEF has been supporting two initiatives during the period under review: the facilitation of the planning and implementation of a more systematic approach to the children's rights campaign, and the translation into four major local languages and dissemination of the

Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Facts for Life booklet. UNICEF's experience in working with the non-governmental organizations has underscored the difficulties of overcoming the acute fragmentation; economic, administrative and human resource deficiencies, as well as infrastructural weaknesses inherent among the deprived, non-white communities and non-racial non-governmental organizations for whom UNICEF assistance is targeted. The first two years of the 1990-1992 programme of cooperation have, therefore, been spent largely to facilitate the process of promoting dialogue and consensus building among the constituent members of the umbrella organization (NCRC), to provide some administrative capacity for NCRC in order to facilitate programme implementation, and to undertake training to improve project planning and implementation skills. Skills training and capacity building at all levels remains a key prerequisite if project assistance to disadvantaged groups is to reach intended beneficiaries.

2. 1992-1994 country programme of cooperation

41. The General Assembly adopted a new consensus resolution on South Africa (46/79 A) on 13 December 1991 that appeals to the international community to give its full and concerted support to the vulnerable and critical process of political negotiation now under way in South Africa through a phased application of appropriate pressure to the South African authorities, as warranted by developments, and to provide assistance to the opponents of apartheid and the disadvantaged sectors of society in order to ensure the rapid and peaceful attainment of the objectives of the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa. The new Assembly resolution stipulates that once there is an interim government mechanism in place in South Africa, international organizations would be in a position to establish a physical presence inside the country in order to facilitate programme development and implementation. Meanwhile, activities in support of the victims of violence, displacement and drought will need to be stepped up as part of a United Nations humanitarian response to the most urgent needs of the South African poor. It is in this view that the UNICEF Executive Board approved the 1992-1994 country programme in the amount of $5 million over the period 1992-1994 to support the activities outlined below, to be financed from general resources income, subject to the availability of funding, and an additional $5 million of the three-year period, to be financed from supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific purpose contributions.

Programme goals and objectives

42. UNICEF assistance is geared towards making a catalytic contribution to this historic process, with particular attention being paid to the need to respond to the First Call for Children within the broader national framework of priorities. The present programme's major objectives are to contribute to: the rehabilitation of the livelihoods, especially returnees and internally displaced communities, the promotion of children's rights; the ongoing process of assessing the situation of children and women and the use

of data thus generated to facilitate improved public policy formulation and implementation; the promotion of legislation and public policies that guarantee the rights of children and women; and the critical process of capacity-building and human resources development, as well as the establishment and strengthening of a continuous system of monitoring of social indicators on children, youth and women.

Summary of planned programme expenditure: 1992-1994

General resources: $5,000,000

Supplementary funding: $5,000,000

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	General	Supplementary	Total
Primary health care	1 000	1 500	2 500
Nutrition	500	-	500
Education	500	1 000	1 500
Children in especially difficult circumstances	250	1 500	1 750
Advocacy, planning and social statistics	1 500	-	1 500
Programme support	1 250	-	1 250
Integrated area-based programme	-	1 000	1 000
Total	5 000	5 000	10 000

Relief and rehabilitation of livelihoods

43. This will primarily involve meeting the emergency and survival needs of the most seriously affected children and women in the short-term through provision of material and technical assistance to support the planning and implementation of life-saving programme interventions, such as the control of diarrhoeal and other preventable diseases, nutrition rehabilitation and surveillance. Programme interventions will include, on the one hand, the rehabilitation of livelihoods for returnees, as well as internally displaced and most seriously affected communities. This will require data on the informal sector, the identification of existing and potential channels for increased access to productive resources and the identification of feasible mechanisms for ensuring access to small start-up grants and credit.

44. On the other hand, urgent preventive action and protection services will be extended to children in especially difficult circumstances and displaced poor communities; to include extension of basic health and nutrition care as well as skills training for self-employment, counselling and other assistance intended to facilitate the restoration and stabilization of family life. While attention will be focused on the poorest communities, technical and material assistance will be provided to initiate country-wide preparation for and implementation of urgent preventive and promotive health care services, namely, the prevention of the six vaccine-preventable diseases through accelerated child immunization, the control and prevention of diarrhoeal diseases through oral rehydration therapy and improved sanitation, control and prevention of acute respiratory infections, malaria as well as AIDS prevention and rehabilitation.

Child survival, protection and development

45. This will comprise assistance to capacity-building for the formulation of goals and objectives for children and women in South Africa for the 1990s, the formulation of strategies for reaching these goals and objectives, and the drawing up of a National Programme of Action towards meeting the defined goals and objectives, and strengthening information systems to facilitate the continuous process of assessment, analysis and action for children. In order to contribute to the formulation of appropriate strategies for children and women and to reduce the fragmentation that characterizes both the government and non-governmental organization structures resulting in the fundamental lack of coordination between different services, research and resource organizations for children, UNICEF assistance will give priority attention to facilitating inter-sectoral and inter-agency consensus-building on an appropriate set of broad, attainable objectives and goals for improving the status and well-being of children and women. The ongoing situation analysis exercise is seen as an important step in that direction. This assistance is envisaged at two levels:

(a) Technical assistance to support the reformulation and rationalization of relevant sectoral policies and programmes, including the identification of strategies for evolving unified service delivery systems,

particularly in the areas of health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, education and social service delivery;

(b) Technical assistance to support the design of sectoral strategies for addressing the special needs of children and women in the 1990s, the formulation of goals and objectives for meeting strategies, identification of resource mobilization and implementation strategies, as well as mechanisms for monitoring progress made in this regard.

46. Essential health systems and operational research is seen as crucial in establishing priorities for restructuring the health service and resource application. UNICEF assistance will, therefore, be extended to the establishment and implementation of a national essential health research agenda which gives emphasis to community and environmental health; gives due attention to the eradication of communicable childhood diseases, the overall improvement of children's and women's health, appropriate mechanisms for community financing of health services, the formulation of a rational drug policy and the adoption of an essential drugs list. Particular attention will be given to the identification of training needs to meet emerging priorities.

47. Pursuant to its commitment to assisting countries to reach the global goal of Education for All by the Year 2000, UNICEF will assist efforts aimed at attaining unification, restructuring and the development of a coherent and more effective basic education policy, the development of new and more relevant curricula, the formulation of strategies to increase access, improvements in teacher reorientation and training, and the development and production of appropriate learning and teaching materials. Special attention will be given to under-served communities, i.e. children and parents in the bantustans and the poorest townships. Education for national reconciliation will constitute a major theme for both formal and non-formal education, with a special emphasis on the promotion of the culture of learning and peace. Equally important will be assistance to early childhood development programme activities, especially among communities at risk in order to improve child-care practices, as well as the health and cognitive development of infants and pre-schoolers.

Planning and capacity-building for human development

48. UNICEF will contribute to the process of building capacity for the articulation of coherent strategies for public policy, paying particular attention to the promotion of the "Human face" of economic policy, with special concern for human development, and for the reflection of this concern in national development strategies, policies and programmes for a new South Africa. Priority attention will be focused on policy level advocacy and external relations initiatives that will have an impact on the formulation of national policies and programmes that will place the well-being of children, women and the poorest communities on the priority agenda for action. UNICEF assistance will also be geared towards strengthening decision-making and implementation processes at all levels on the basis of the "Triple A (assessment, analysis, action) Approach", with particular attention being

paid to the community level. Training will constitute an important component of human resource development, with a view to improving causal analysis and the conceptual understanding of development problems. Priority attention will be given to efforts to improve the design and implementation of relevant actions, as well as to facilitate improved efficiency in resource mobilization and redistribution.

Operational strategy

49. Particular attention will be paid to capacity-building as an essential component towards sustainable development. At the outset, this will be done by working mainly through non-racial, mass democratic organizations, including service and professional groups and institutions. This strategic approach will be taking full advantage of South Africa's rich tradition and culture of mass participation and empowerment through civic and service organizations, which have evolved over the many years of struggle. The present cooperation of UNICEF with the National Children's Rights Committee (NCRC) will be strengthened as an important basis for promoting inter-sectoral and inter-agency consensus-building on priorities for improved survival, and protection and development of poor children and women. Special efforts will be made to identify and create mechanisms by which community-level non-governmental organizations and civic groups can better relate to government through formal procedures for consultation. The nature and extent of contact and cooperation with the government of the day will be guided by relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions.

Cooperation with other United Nations partners

50. There is a formal mechanism for the coordination of agencies of the United Nations system on the question of South Africa, with the objective of ensuring consistency, improving the coordination and efficient use of available resources and avoiding duplication of efforts; facilitated by the Centre Against Apartheid. In addition to being active participants in this forum, UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR on the implementation of the repatriation and reintegration of returnees, with the Centre for Human Rights and ILO on the question of child labour, as well as on income-generation opportunities for women, and with UNESCO on basic education and human rights. There is ongoing consultation and liaison with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on areas of mutual cooperation within the primary health care framework.

UNICEF country office

51. The June 1992 UNICEF Executive Board meeting approved the establishment of a fully fledged country office in South Africa at the appropriate time. In the meantime, arrangements to attach UNICEF staff to the UNHCR office at Johannesburg are at an advanced stage.

F. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

52. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has not undertaken any activities with South Africa as such, although in response to several General Assembly resolutions regarding apartheid, it has, over the years, intensified its technical cooperation efforts in the southern Africa subregion in support of the front-line States, especially in the economic and transport fields.

53. In anticipation of change in South Africa, leading to a free, democratic and non-racial society, UNCTAD, through its technical cooperation activities, could respond quickly and effectively to any requests for assistance in its field of competence for the elaboration and implementation of a socio-economic transition programme for South Africa. The issues to be covered in such a programme could include:

(a) Poverty alleviation and reduction through national policy-oriented studies organized by UNCTAD. Sustainable development would also be pertinent in this context;

(b) Privatization (the issues here include both the question of deconcentration of South Africa's conglomerate enterprises and the reorganization of the market/State relationship;

(c) Development of local (black) entrepreneurship;

(d) Economic integration with other African States (including trade liberalization, joint enterprise development, monetary and financial cooperation);

(e) Strategic commodities - operation of the markets and future prospects (South Africa has been for some time, and continues to be, in a state of economic depression - its economy is still heavily dependent on gold, platinum, base metals and certain strategic minerals);

(f) Training (not only policy aspects but organizing internships in marketing firms, commodity exchanges, affirmative action programmes, etc.);

(g) Transportation.

G. United Nations Development Programme

54. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continues to be guided by the policies of the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and the national liberation movements, as decided through the specific resolutions of these bodies. Correspondingly, UNDP does not have any ongoing activities within South Africa. UNDP is involved in assisting those national liberation movements which are endorsed by OAU, however, through its special assistance programme for national liberation movements, in place since 1974.

55. To this end, informal consultations were held with ANC, PAC and OAU at Arusha in February 1991 to clarify future perspectives for the national liberation movement programme, and to ascertain immediate steps needed for the preparation of future assistance. One major recommendation which arose from that meeting was for UNDP to arrange an external assessment of the national liberation movement programme. This was undertaken in April-May 1991, and the subsequent report has served as a guide towards the determination of UNDP assistance to the national liberation movements during the UNDP fifth Cycle Programming process. The initial feedback from the assessment was that the special programme performance has been good, and that the objectives have been achieved, to a large extent, and within a reasonable period.

56. UNDP also received useful input from unofficial fact-finding missions from the Department for Development Aid of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa in 1990, and from the Development Bank of South Africa in March 1991, to exchange views on possible UNDP cooperation in a truly democratic South Africa. In addition, other South African non-governmental organizations called upon UNDP during the first half of 1992 to discuss with senior management possibilities of UNDP assistance to their respective organizations in the near future.

57. It will be recalled that the Secretary-General has, over the years, been called upon by the General Assembly to mobilize financial resources necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to the victims of apartheid. In response to the Secretary-General's appeals, organizations and individuals continue to make substantial contributions to the United Nations trust funds and programmes for southern Africa. In 1991, these contributions totalled US$ 9.3 million.

58. Since 1974, the United Nations system through relevant specialized agencies and UNDP have provided humanitarian and technical assistance to ANC and PAC of Azania through its special assistance programme for national liberation movements. UNDP allocated US$ 16 million for the fourth Cycle Programme (1987-1991) and US$ 12 million for the fifth Cycle Programme (1992-1996).

59. Areas of assistance to the national liberation movements included education and human resources development, health services and infrastructure, and food production. Clear and tangible achievements in these areas, despite some implementation constraints, have resulted from such assistance. With the existing education crisis in South Africa, it is UNDP's intention to intensify its assistance in the education sector.

60. It should be mentioned, however, that as recent developments indicate, the positive results of UNDP and other external assistance in human resources development should become a catalytic factor in the process leading to the fully democratic society in South Africa. UNDP thus urges the national liberation movements to request continuing support in this field.

61. The special circumstances in which technical assistance, in many cases purely of a humanitarian nature, is delivered to the national liberation movements, need comparable commitment, as has been the case in the past. It is the understanding of UNDP that the main priority areas for assistance will remain the same as during the implementation of the ongoing programme.

62. Meanwhile, UNDP is actively preparing for a quick launching of an eventual technical assistance programme in South Africa. An internal UNDP task force has been established to initiate and maintain dialogue with United Nations agencies and other donors. UNDP has also established an information exchange mechanism to link a core group of development partners working in the region, such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Economic Community (EEC), and the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid. The Core Group held informal consultations at Geneva on 30 September 1991. A second informal meeting was hosted by UNDP in New York on 19 February 1992. Problems being addressed by the different aid bodies in working through the development process in the region were discussed during these meetings, and fruitful exchanges were made with respect to proper responses needed by those concerned for the immediate future.

63. UNDP was also an active participant in a landmark seminar on "South Africa's socio-economic problems: future role of the United Nations in helping address them", which was held at Windhoek, Namibia, from 22 to 24 May 1992. The seminar was aimed both at contributing to the creation of a forum within which prominent South Africans involved in the formulation of socio-economic policy guidelines and senior representatives of the United Nations system could engage in a dialogue on economic development for South Africa, and at instituting the preparation and planning of future technical assistance from the United Nations system in the areas of social and economic development, in particular, health, housing, education, employment and poverty alleviation. Participants from other international agencies and from organizations in South Africa concluded that there was a need for a transitional United Nations system mechanism to follow up the recommendations and conclusions of the seminar.

64. Another important meeting which witnessed a central role for UNDP, "International round table, regional cooperation in Southern Africa", held at Berlin from 16-19 June 1992, covered political and structural prerequisites for peaceful regional cooperation in southern Africa, as well as relevant aspects of current initiatives for a Pan-African Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa (CSSDCA). The involvement of the United Nations in the evolving process of subregional cooperation in southern Africa, the round table concluded, called for the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (UN-NADAF). That New Agenda is seen as an avenue for channelling assistance from the international community towards development in southern Africa, as well as a forum to base intra-African interaction.

65. UNDP has been consistent in its position to focus on technical assistance, as a first priority, in the development of human resources in the region. Areas identified by UNDP for such assistance are the housing sector, health services, employment and small-scale enterprises. In this connection, UNDP has taken two steps towards the facilitation of future transfer of its assistance within South Africa. Firstly, it put in place the aforementioned internal task force to oversee and assist in the development and review of the UNDP strategy towards South Africa. Secondly, a Senior Focal Point post was created to assist in the overall implementation of future action plans of the agency. The first adviser assumed his post, based at Lusaka, Zambia, in October 1991.

66. Consonant with its strategy in the region, UNDP has also established a Trust Fund for South Africa in order to channel contributions for the benefit of the majority of the people of a democratic South Africa. Through the Trust Fund, UNDP hopes to attract donors by directing their funds toward specific programme areas, such as education, management training, housing and employment.

H. United Nations Development Fund for Women

1. Training models for leadership and advocacy

67. Between November and December of 1991, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) funded a mission to South Africa to meet with women leaders of anti-apartheid organizations in Cape Town that work with women at a grass-roots level. The trip was undertaken to explore with them the issues that are surfacing from women right now, and how these local issues can be successfully linked into the public policy debates taking place in South Africa during this critical period of transition.

68. Out of these extensive interviews and explorations came a project proposal, formulated by a group of six women's organizations together with a member of the Grail. The Grail is an international non-governmental organization that seeks to enable women to assume leadership in society. It has a long history of work in South Africa.

69. The project which has emerged is being co-funded by UNIFEM and the Carnegie Corporation. It will work initially with six organizations (Black Sash, Workers College, Soroptomist Club, Muslim Women's Organization, ANC Women's League and the Democratic Party), to develop a suitable training model and materials that will help these women move from the politics of resistance to leadership, participation in public policy-making and development education. The training materials and methods will be geared to adult educators and women leaders.

2. Training for small-scale enterprise and business skills

70. UNIFEM, together with the Kenyan-based training non-governmental organization called Tototo Home Industries, World Education, an international non-governmental organization, and the Fund for a Free South Africa (FreeSA), is funding a programme that will train trainers from women's groups throughout the country in business management, credit management and leadership.

71. The project began out of a workshop held in May 1991 with 25 women from 13 different women's organizations throughout South Africa to assess the needs of these groups in micro-enterprise development. The workshop resulted not only in clearly expressed needs for both training and additional contact with other African women, but also in the formation of a fledgling South African women's organization. They have named their group "Kusoma", which means "to learn" in Swahili, emphasizing their identification with the Kenyan trainers from Tototo.

72. In addition to the training of 30 South African trainers, the programme will fund exchange visits for 20 South African women to other African countries. The visits will enable them to observe successful small business programmes run by women in these countries, and to decrease the isolation these women have endured for so long. The trainers of the Kusoma women will primarily be Kenyans from Tototo and Swazis who have been trained by Tototo. It is expected that the Kusoma group will develop into some form of institutionalized development training that will continue to use these techniques with South African women's groups involved in setting up micro-enterprise activities.

I. United Nations Population Fund

73. In early 1992, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) fielded a mission to South Africa to undertake a preliminary assessment of local activities and major actors in the population sector and of the potential for addressing future needs.

74. The mission report, gives an extensive account of the status of population policies and activities in South Africa. It also provides useful background data for future planning and design of population sector assistance to the country.

75. With respect to follow-up actions, UNFPA does not plan to undertake any immediate activities in South Africa until the country's relations with the United Nations are normalized. UNFPA will collaborate closely with the rest of the United Nations system organizations in integrating population into future development assistance of the United Nations to the country.

J. World Food Programme

76. The World Food Programme (WFP) has used transit facilities through South Africa for delivery of food aid to land-locked countries, such as Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho, for which access through South African ports was both easier and more cost-effective. The severe drought in the region in 1991 has made it necessary to review delivery arrangements to all the front-line States in view of the necessity to deliver almost 6 million tons of cereal imports before the next harvest in early 1993. The programme is committed to mobilize and coordinate delivery of 1.7 million tons of emergency food aid to the 10 countries affected by drought (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), as well as the 2.5 million tons of cereals expected to be channelled as programme food aid. Moreover, WFP, jointly with the secretariat of the South African Development Coordination Conference, keeps track of commercial imports to ensure that the whole import programme is properly coordinated. With this volume of emergency food aid, programme food assistance and commercial food imports, it was apparent from the outset that effective delivery to the countries and people affected by drought could not be sustained without making use of the developed infrastructure of the Southern Corridor, which in turn requires the active cooperation of South African ports and railways authorities.

77. In line with the expressed policy of the SADCC secretariat, WFP took practical steps to ensure that arrangements were in place to utilize the ports and railway system of the Republic of South Africa within the overall plan for delivery of food aid to the nine countries of the region (plus Angola which has its own direct access from the sea). For this purpose, WFP opened an office at Johannesburg to work closely with the Republic of South Africa rail and port network (SPOORNET) in order to coordinate deliveries which were passing through South Africa. The main logistics coordination centre (LAC) was however set up at Harare, Zimbabwe, with a senior WFP official appointed as the United Nations Coordinator for food transport and logistics in support of drought relief operations. In practical terms, information obtained by the WFP office at Johannesburg is fed into the LAC for dissemination to donors, shipping agents, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and the recipient government authorities throughout the region to facilitate planning and scheduling of shipments so as to avoid congestion, reduce costs and, in general, to ensure a smooth and timely passage and delivery of emergency food aid to the beneficiaries.

78. To facilitate the transit operations, the Government of the Republic of South Africa has, in early September 1992, issued a directive extending to WFP the usual privileges and immunities accorded by Governments to United Nations organizations and bodies. WFP has assigned two professional officers to its Johannesburg office. So far no major capital investments are made, although expenditures on transit and transport services necessary for the successful delivery of relief aid to the countries affected by drought have been quite considerable.

K. Economic Commission for Africa

79. The following is an account of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) during the periods 1991-1992 and 1992-1993 that are of some relevance to the consensus General Assembly resolution 46/79 A of 13 December 1991.

80. During the period 1991-1992, ECA activities, which touched on the economic and social situation in the Republic of South Africa, were executed mainly through the ECA Multilateral Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) based at Lusaka, Zambia. These activities principally fell within the work programme of the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC). SALC, which was formed in January 1980, now groups eight southern African States, while Angola and Namibia have observer status. The basic aim of SALC is to reduce and eventually eliminate the supply of migrant labour to the Republic of South Africa. Since its establishment, SALC has been concerned with the terms and conditions of the supply of labour and its employment in South Africa, including licensing of recruitment operations and procedures, attestation fees, employment and living conditions, health and safety at the mines, as well as wages and the repatriation of their earnings.

81. The Lusaka MULPOC has acted as the secretariat of SALC since 1980. Two reports were prepared based on research on socio-economic issues, with particular emphasis on migratory labour in 1992. One was entitled "Economic and social aspects of migratory labour in Southern Africa"; the second was entitled "Skilled manpower mobility in southern Africa". Activities projected for 1992-1993 include the servicing of meetings, and the preparation of reports on other aspects of the subject of migratory labour.

82. The National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) of South Africa and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) were invited to attend the 13th meeting of SALC at Lusaka from 6 to 12 March 1992. They are also expected to participate at the 14th meeting of SALC scheduled to take place at Harare, Zimbabwe, in February 1993. Each organization has been invited to contribute to the meeting a paper analysing the reasons for South Africa's poor socio-economic performance over recent years and outlining proposals for the country's industrial restructuring for employment regeneration.

83. The Lusaka MULPOC also initiated contacts with ANC during 1991-1992, in preparation for an increased consultative and advisory role played by ECA in South Africa. Both ANC and PAC will be invited to participate at the Lusaka MULPOC Inter-Governmental Committee Meeting of Experts scheduled to be held at Kampala, Uganda, in March 1993. At that meeting, modalities for cooperation between the liberation movements and the United Nations system will be explored.

84. Through the Lusaka MULPOC, ECA actively participated in and contributed to the Tripartite Conference on Southern Africa organized at Harare by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) from 5 to 8 May 1992, and also in the

seminar organized by the United Nations Centre Against Apartheid at Windhoek, Namibia, from 22 to 24 May 1992, on the theme "South Africa's socio-economic problems: future role of the United Nations system in helping to address them".

85. ECA and the Lusaka MULPOC actively contributed to efforts to sensitize the international community on the drought which is currently affecting the whole subregion of southern Africa, including the Republic of South Africa.

86. The Economic Cooperation Office within the Office of the Executive Secretary of ECA prepared two occasional short papers entitled "Scenarios for the admission of the New South Africa into the subregional economic integration process of eastern and southern African States", and "Eastern and southern Africa in the 1990s and beyond", which were presented at Harare in April 1992 at a conference on the post-apartheid future of the southern African subregion.

87. In collaboration with the International Savings Bank Institute (Geneva) and the Botswana Savings Bank, the ECA Trade and Development Finance Division serviced a workshop at Gaborone, Botswana, in June 1992, where it presented a paper entitled "Savings banks and the development of small-scale enterprises (SSEs): the SADCC region". This workshop was attended by representatives of various South African finance and development banks. In July 1992, the ECA Trade and Development Finance Division held discussions with a multi-racial group of 38 South African private citizens. This meeting was organized jointly by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) and the Government of the Republic of Zambia. At this meeting, ECA presented a paper entitled "The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in the service of Africa", the purpose of which was to enlighten the South Africans about ECA activities and to explore in general terms the future role of ECA in tackling South Africa's socio-economic problems.

88. The Natural Resources Division of ECA held exploratory talks with a South African delegation in June 1992 on possible fields of cooperation. A follow-up meeting is scheduled for October 1992. Also, the Science and Technology Section of the same Division and the South African Foundation for Research and Development are jointly collaborating on the following two projects: (a) subregional science and technology policy, and (b) production of school science equipment within the subregion.

89. In its work programme for the period 1992-1993, ECA is scheduled to host an ad hoc expert group meeting on the subject of integrating the economy of a post-apartheid, united, democratic, non-racial South Africa into the economy of southern Africa and the rest of the region, the output of which will be summarized in a report entitled "Post-apartheid South Africa and its impact on the economies of other subregions".

90. Less directly targeted on South Africa, ECA, in collaboration with African States, African regional and subregional organizations and relevant sister agencies in the United Nations system, is involved in the second United

Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa Programme of Action. The objective of this programme is to develop a pan-African integrated transport and communications infrastructure, a pre-condition for an integrated African common market, which would also embrace a post-apartheid, united, democratic and non-racial South Africa, and which would facilitate the continent's development through trade expansion. Within this programme, ECA will work closely with southern African States and, naturally, will study their links to South Africa's transport and communication system, and their integration into the continental infrastructure.

91. In mid-August 1992, ECA communicated to the Lusaka UNDP Coordinator of the inter-agency Project on Post-Apartheid South Africa, expressing eagerness to participate in the Project's work.

L. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

92. Following on the results of the "Seminar on South Africa's social-economic problems: future role of the United Nations system in helping address them" (22-24 May 1992), the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has invited some of the participants from South Africa who attended the seminar, and who are familiar with South Africa's current human settlements requirements, to come to the headquarters of the Centre for more detailed discussions on cooperation between the Centre and South Africa in the field of human settlements. The visit is scheduled to take place during the month of November 1992.

M. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

93. On 4 September 1991, UNHCR and the Government of the Republic of South Africa signed a Memorandum of Understanding, setting out the political, legal and humanitarian requirements for the organized voluntary repatriation and reintegration of South African refugees and exiles. The most important provisions in the Memorandum relate to three key areas:

(a) The granting of a general amnesty to all South African refugees and political exiles;

(b) The establishment of a UNHCR presence in South Africa for the entire duration of the operation, including an agreement on the status of the field office(s) and staff; and

(c) The procedures and formalities for readmission, reception and reintegration of returnees.

94. By the end of the first quarter of 1992, 7,935 refugees had registered for voluntary repatriation, of whom 3,904 had returned to South Africa under UNHCR auspices. The Government had cleared 7,089 applicants for voluntary repatriation, withholding approval for others mainly on the grounds that

applicants lacked valid claims to South African citizenship. A six-month cash grant is being provided to more than 10,000 persons, including those who had arrived prior to the establishment of a UNHCR presence.

95. Approximately 2,861 more exiles are expected to return before the programme ends on 4 September 1992, the date stipulated in the Memorandum of Understanding. Students who are expected to complete their cycles of study may return over the coming two years. A certain reluctance to repatriate may be due to the prevailing economic and political situation, the arrest and detention of several persons whose repatriation forms had been cleared by the Government, and by the development of a pattern of harassment and intimidation directed at returnees in some parts of the country. UNHCR, together with its local operational partner, NCCR, and with the support of the local representatives of donor Governments, has monitored the situation of returnees, many of whom suffered from harassment, detention and the adverse effects of the violence in the townships.

96. The international donor community contributed $27,059,479 through UNHCR to finance the South African repatriation and reintegration operation. In addition, individual donors were being asked to provide supplementary funding for the small-scale pilot projects supported by UNHCR to develop income-generating and training programmes for returnees.

97. The optimistic start to the constitutional reform and political change signalled by the successful opening of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) in December 1991 was somewhat dampened by the breakdown of dialogue between ANC and the Government in June 1992, following the deaths of 40 black South Africans at Boipatong. Although the talks have broken down, mechanisms are in place for discussions to resume on the CODESA agenda items.

98. In carrying out its activities, UNHCR, the only United Nations agency represented in the Republic of South Africa, has made every effort to sensitize the Government and people of South Africa to the ideals and objectives of the United Nations and further the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations.

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

A. International Labour Organisation

99. In accordance with a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a special Tripartite Conference on Southern Africa was convened at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 5 to 8 May 1992. In addition to tripartite delegations from the front-line States and observers from international organizations of employers and workers, as well as those of ANC and PAC, the Conference was attended by delegates from 10 Governments designated by the Governing Body and by 10 worker and employer members of the Governing Body.

100. The Conference had before it the Special Report of the Director-General of ILO on the Application of the Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid, as well as other documents relating to social and economic aspects of subregional integration in southern Africa. Its conclusions and recommendations are contained in document GB.253/CD/3/5.

101. Prior to the Harare Conference, a meeting took place at Harare in January 1992, at which FABCOS, NAFCOC and SACCOLA "expressed their agreement on the principle of the creation of a unified and representative non-racial umbrella employers' organization in South Africa able to represent and defend the common interest of its constituents while preserving their specificity and identity". The Harare Conference expressed the hope that the creation of such an organization will pave the way for the inclusion of South African employers into ILO, once South Africa becomes a member State of ILO.

102. The Harare Conference, inter alia, recommended that the creation in South Africa of a tripartite economic and social body should be seriously and expeditiously considered and that in this tripartite body negotiations should be held on an investment code for South Africa, which could be part of a broader economic and social programme. A tripartite Macroeconomic Negotiating Forum has since been set up in South Africa.

103. On the basis of its conclusions, the Conference, inter alia, recommended to the 79th Session of the International Labour Conference (June 1992) that ILO should - in line with other United Nations agencies - prepare projects for technical assistance to South African employers' and workers' organizations, on the understanding that these organizations are non-racial, democratic and are willing to accept international labour standards. For this purpose, the ILO should, in accordance with the usual procedure for consultation with workers and employers, meet with representatives of these organizations and consult with them on the nature and content of proposed projects in South Africa. Such projects could then be implemented after the creation of an interim government.

104. In May 1992, the Governing Body of ILO decided to extend by one year the term of office of the Group of Independent Experts set up in 1989 to follow up on and monitor the application of sanctions and other forms of action against apartheid. The Governing Body would review its position in light of developments, as indicated in paragraph 38 (b) of the report of the Committee on Discrimination to the same session of the Governing Body. Should the conditions then exist that would allow for the termination of the work of the group, the International Labour Conference in June 1992 expressed the wish that any residual amount of budgeted expenditures be spent on the preparation of technical cooperation projects as recommended by the Harare Conference in May 1992.

105. In August 1992, a questionnaire requesting up-to-date information on action taken against apartheid for inclusion in the Special Report of the Director-General for 1993 was sent to Governments and to employers' and workers' organizations. The questionnaire was accompanied by an extract from

the report of the Committee on Action against Apartheid of the International Labour Conference in June 1992, reflecting the conclusions and recommendations adopted by that Committee and a copy of the updated Declaration concerning Action against Apartheid in South Africa. Requests for information on international action against apartheid were also addressed to the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations. The information supplied by the constituents will be considered by the Group of Independent Experts before submission to the Governing Body and subsequently to the Committee on Action against Apartheid of the International Labour Conference in June 1993.

106. Endorsing conclusion No. 25 of the Harare Conference, the report of the Committee on Action against Apartheid urges the Director-General to respond effectively and rapidly to requests from the democratic and non-racial South African employers' and workers' organizations for technical cooperation in areas within the field of competence of ILO, on condition that this does not constitute a breach of the policy of sanctions. In order to give expression to this and other conclusions, a number of proposals for workshops have been drawn up, which after appropriate consultation with workers' and employers' organizations, are scheduled to commence this year. In response to the recommendation contained in conclusions Nos. 12 and 20 of the Harare Conference, the matters to be considered at the proposed workshops include labour relations in the public sector, in agriculture, and with respect to the domestic workers; and the improvement of occupational health and safety in the mining industry. The reports of the Committee on Action against Apartheid, and of the Harare Conference also deal with the vital issue of education and training. Numerous requests for policy advice and technical inputs had already been received by the International Labour Office, and in response to these it is proposed to conduct a country study which could form the basis of a seminar on future vocational training policy.

107. Conclusion No. 21 of the Harare Conference noted with regret that the National Manpower Commission is not functioning in a proper way, and in an attempt to facilitate the restructuring of the National Manpower Commission, a 15-person joint COSATU/ANC study tour visited Denmark and then ILO in September 1992 to discuss labour market institutions. The National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU) have requested a similar study tour.

108. With specific reference to conclusion No. 22 of the Harare Conference, which recommends the creation in South Africa of a tripartite economic and social body, a trade union study tour to ILO at Geneva was arranged so that participants could examine economic policy questions in discussions with relevant technical services of ILO. The week-long programme was arranged at the request of COSATU and was undertaken by members of the negotiating team representing COSATU in the recently established tripartite Macroeconomic Negotiating Forum.

109. The report of the Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association concerning the Republic of South Africa, which was noted by the Governing Body at its 253rd session in May 1992, was transmitted to the

Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which considered it at its substantive session in July 1992. The Council, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to invite the Government of South Africa to report, no later than 31 December 1992, on the measures which it has taken to give effect to the recommendations contained in the said report, and thereafter at yearly intervals until the Council is satisfied that the said recommendations have been implemented, and to refer the Government's report on this matter to the International Labour Office with the request that the latter transmit to the Council its advice and comments stemming from examination of the said reports. The Council also took note of the request of the Government of South Africa that ILO provide technical assistance and advice to the Government, and to labour and management organizations in South Africa, in respect to the recasting of that country's labour laws and invited ILO to comply with this request in the context of an annual report to the United Nations.

110. As part of the programme of technical cooperation concerning post-apartheid South Africa, it is proposed that a workshop on affirmative action in employment be undertaken for employers and workers in southern Africa towards the end of 1992 or early in 1993.

111. A programme of assistance in the field of management development is being prepared with funding from the Federation of Netherlands Employers. The initial target group is black entrepreneurs, to be followed by future public servants drawn from the national liberation movements.

112. Other activities that relate to the implementation of the updated ILO Declaration on Action against Apartheid have involved, inter alia, research and visits to ILO by representatives of the national liberation movements, trade unions, and a non-racial employers' organization. These included two representatives of the cooperative movement in the Western Cape Province; an economist advising ANC on trade and development policy; a trade unionist examining the potential for restructuring the chemical industry in South Africa; the General-Secretaries of both COSATU and NACTU; and three members of the working group to establish a new non-racial employers' federation in South Africa. Work has continued on the study of informal economic activities in the Western Cape Province of South Africa, referred to in the report to the 251st session of the Governing Body (GB.251/CD/1/4).

B. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

113. The principal contribution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to the international struggle against apartheid comprises assistance to populations victimized by the policies of the Government of South Africa. Although, in principle, the extensive FAO programmes in the front-line States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and in Lesotho and Swaziland, are also relevant, only those activities benefiting the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations are reviewed in the present submission.

114. In response to resolutions by its own governing bodies and by the United Nations General Assembly, FAO has extended material and technical assistance to the national liberation movements in Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The only national liberation movements now qualifying for FAO assistance are ANC and PAC.

115. FAO programmes benefiting the national liberation movements consist mainly of training, direct support for food production, and the carrying out of occasional studies and dissemination of information relating to those aspects of apartheid that have relevance to the mandate of the organization.

116. FAO has produced two important publications relating to racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In March 1979, the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development brought out a special issue of its "Ideas and Action" Bulletin devoted to apartheid. The major study of FAO on "Apartheid, Poverty and Malnutrition", which was commissioned as part of the organization's contribution to the International Anti-apartheid Year, was published in 1982, in both English and French. This study is considered to be an important addition to the body of knowledge on the condition of population subjected to apartheid.

117. FAO provides technical, advisory and supervisory assistance to PAC through a project aimed at developing a capacity for self-reliant food production for the subsistence of its members at the Masiguri-Kitonga settlement in the United Republic of Tanzania. The experience so gained is expected to contribute to the preparation of PAC members for undertaking agricultural production responsibilities when they ultimately return to South Africa. In addition to training of PAC members in various aspects of agricultural production and management, the project provides for farm mechanization, involving provision of farm machinery, as well as training in its use and management.

118. In the latter half of 1991, FAO prepared four project proposals related to potential action in relief of victims of apartheid. The projects, to be based in Angola, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, would increase self-sufficiency in food crops and improve food security for displaced persons. Funding for these proposals, some US$ 2.3 million, is actively being sought.

119. In early 1992, the FAO Investment Centre participated in a World Bank Agricultural Sector Mission in South Africa. Specific tasks entrusted to FAO included the review of: (a) the available technology under specific consideration of small-scale farming; (b) the irrigation potential and water use for irrigation; and (c) the agricultural credit and rural finance system. The mission worked in close collaboration with ANC, the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and other relevant governmental and non-governmental institutions.

120. FAO also participated in the seminar on "South Africa's socio-economic problems: future role of the United Nations System in helping address them", held at Windhoek, Namibia, from 22 to 24 May 1992.

121. South Africa withdrew from membership of FAO on 18 December 1963, effective 18 December 1964. It applied for readmission to FAO on 4 October 1991. The application was considered by the FAO Conference at its twenty-sixth session in November 1991. The Conference agreed that no action should be taken on the application by South Africa, but that the matter should be placed on the provisional agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the FAO Conference to be held in November 1993.

C. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

122. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) implements its activities of assistance to the people of South Africa within the framework of a special project contribution to the elimination of apartheid: towards an apartheid-free world, approved by the General Conference at its twenty-fifth session in November 1989 as part of the UNESCO third medium-term plan, 1990 to 1995. At this same General Conference, Member States authorized UNESCO to extend its cooperation with ANC and PAC to include anti-apartheid, democratic organizations and institutions within the country and anti-apartheid specialists and intellectuals from South Africa.

123. In April 1991, an Intersectoral Working Group on the Coordination of the UNESCO Project contribution to an apartheid-free South Africa was set up within the Secretariat to explore means of developing and strengthening activities of support within the various areas of the organization's competence: education, social sciences, as well as communication, culture, science and technology.

124. A special issue of the UNESCO Courier in February 1992 was prepared on the topic "Apartheid: the beginning of the end", which addressed problems of discrimination, as well as issues of democracy for a future democratic, non-racial South Africa. The United Nations Centre against Apartheid provided a contribution to this issue.

125. The activities of UNESCO are being conducted within the parameters for United Nations system action, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 46/79 A on international efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. The UNESCO secretariat submitted a report on action taken in implementation of this resolution to the 139th session of the organization's Executive Board in May 1992. After examination of this report, the Executive Board adopted decision 5.1.1, which requests the Director-General, in the present biennium and in planning programmes for 1994-1995, to continue to give priority to UNESCO activities concerned with the elimination of apartheid and the building of an apartheid-free-world; approves his initiative to seek means

for strengthening UNESCO assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid and to the most deprived groups in the country, as well as to involve all UNESCO programme sectors and the "Priority Africa' programme in this effort; and authorizes him to contribute to any United Nations system-wide efforts to provide urgent assistance to the people of South Africa and their anti-apartheid, democratic organizations that may be undertaken during the period of transition towards a non-racial democracy.

126. UNESCO is contributing to United Nations system efforts to identify priority areas for international assistance to South Africa during the transition period to a non-racial democracy and thereafter. The organization participated in the United Nations seminar on South Africa's socio-economic problems: future role of the United Nations system in helping to address them, organized by the United Nations Special Committee and the United Nations Centre against Apartheid from 22 to 24 May 1992. The background document presented to this seminar on "UNESCO activities and prospects for future assistance aimed at the building of an apartheid-free society, with focus on education, training and poverty alleviation" mentions various areas where UNESCO is prepared, if requested and in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, to provide support, including for a national educational policy review, assistance in providing human rights training to professional groups having special responsibility or need for knowledge of human rights standards and practices, assistance to black universities for teaching and research, assistance for mass media training, cooperation in analysis of youth problems and policy formulation, policy advice and training concerning gender issues.

127. The role of UNESCO in assisting ANC and PAC in the field of education dates back to 1970. Through its regular programme and with financing from UNDP and funds-in-trust sources, UNESCO continues to provide fellowships and training for key personnel of ANC and PAC. The June 1991 Paris International Conference hosted by UNESCO and co-organized with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Training and Educational Programme for Southern Africa and the recent Follow-up Conference on International Educational Assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans (New York, 8 to 9 September 1992) served as the occasion to hear from South Africans themselves, both ANC and PAC, as well as representatives of non-racial, democratic organizations and educational institutions from inside the country, on what their priority areas and needs for assistance by the international community are. UNESCO plans to cooperate in helping South Africans meet some of the priority needs identified at these two Conferences. Thus, means will be sought, in cooperation with non-racial educational organizations and institutions in South Africa and in collaboration with other United Nations organizations and funding sources, to provide a contribution to some of the interim measures for United Nations technical assistance requested at the Conference by the South Africans, such as development of capacities to manage effectively the educational system in a period of transition, capacity-building in black universities and assistance for tertiary studies and basic education for adults.

128. As a contribution to reflection on needs for a post-apartheid society, an International Meeting on the Role of Religions and Religious Institutions in Dismantling Apartheid was organized in cooperation with the World Council of Churches at Geneva from 23 to 25 November 1991. The results of this conference are being prepared for publication. A UNESCO International Workshop on Cultural Policies for a Post-Apartheid South Africa brought together policy makers and specialists in culture from South Africa and other African countries at Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire from 16 to 19 June 1992. The Workshop called for the development of a sound, comprehensive cultural policy that would ensure the restoration of the dignity of all South Africa's people and would assist in the development of a democratic and participatory civil society.

129. As part of its Programme on Representative Works, UNESCO is about to prepare an anthology of short stories by contemporary South African writers.

130. An important Round Table on Independent and Pluralistic Media in South Africa was organized at Windhoek, Namibia, from 14 to 17 August 1992, as a contribution to reflection and planning on how to restructure communication policy and media institutions during the transition period and thereafter, in order to permit plurality and freedom of expression and the growth of democracy. Participants from South Africa came from the Campaign for Open Media, the South African Union of Journalists, the Media Workers Association of South Africa and the Conference of Independent Newspaper Editors; other participants were from Angola, Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique. The seminar examined the structure of the South African media and the growth of an alternative press, called for the abrogation of still remaining discriminatory legislation limiting freedom of expression, examined various policy options and strategies for promoting press as well as radio and television broadcasting that could reach out to the needs for all groups in rural and urban areas, and allow a representation and expression of all interests. The seminar examined concrete training needs and some possibilities for media training for the majority population in South Africa. The seminar, which received some support from the Swedish International Development Authority and the Friedrich-Ebert Stiftung, was proceeded by a meeting on the establishment of a secretariat for the Media Institute of southern Africa, which has just been established.

131. In early 1993, the UNESCO Regional Adviser for Communication in Southern Africa will be organizing a course on desk-top publishing techniques for independent media practitioners in southern Africa, including some participants from South Africa.

132. Other activities to be undertaken in 1993 include: a training seminar for leaders involved in projects for marginalized peri-urban youth in cooperation with the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education; a workshop in cooperation with a national university in southern Africa and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights on problems of nation-building and of moving into a culture of peace and democracy for a non-racial, democratic South Africa; preparation of a teaching material on human rights

issues for use by public officials in South Africa in cooperation with the United Nations Centre against Apartheid, the Centre for Human Rights and the African Commission on Human and People's Rights. A workshop is planned under contract with the International Council of Music and in cooperation with the Foundation for the Creative Arts (Johannesburg) and the International Eisteddfod of South Africa for musicians and composers. Possibilities for cooperation in other areas of culture and cultural life are presently being explored.

133. UNESCO has already received some requests for information in its various fields of competence relevant to issues being studied by CODESA and with a view to working out new policies for a free, democratic South Africa, in areas such as issues of democracy and human rights, media policy, and studies on cultural policies and normative instruments. The organization is ready to provide such information as well as policy advice in its various fields of competence: education, the social sciences, science and technology, communication and culture.

D. International Civil Aviation Organization

134. The twenty-ninth session of the Assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was held at Montreal from 22 September to 8 October 1992, noted the report of the Council on the implementation of ICAO Assembly resolution A27-5 entitled "Condemnation of the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination of South Africa and measures to be taken in response to the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in that regard".

135. In accordance with that resolution, the Council had kept developments in South Africa under constant review and had received reports concerning those States which had banned air links or had suspended or terminated bilateral air transport agreements with South Africa.

136. The report also reflected the complex process of change during the last triennium in South Africa, aimed at eradicating the apartheid system and establishing a non-racial democratic society, as well as the international response within the framework of the United Nations system.

137. The ICAO Council emphasized in its report to the Assembly that this required a coordinated approach of the entire United Nations system in order to ensure that those activities are carried out in a coherent manner and are fully consistent with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

138. The twenty-ninth session of the Assembly of ICAO had also been advised of further progress made towards creating a climate of negotiations and of other initiatives by the United Nations, including the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 46/79 A.

E. World Health Organization

139. There are no ongoing or planned activities as such, other than those outlined during the Windhoek Seminar. However, steps are under way with UNHCR to explore avenues of collaboration and the roles for the World Health Organization (WHO) in South Africa, within the context of humanitarian intervention under the UNHCR umbrella and within the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies, until such time as bilateral negotiations are possible once a government of national union in South Africa is in place and actual representation of WHO is possible.

F. World Bank

140. Since publication of the last United Nations report (A/46/648), the World Bank has accelerated and expanded its study programme, responding to the start of CODESA and the referendum that supported the negotiations.

141. The first phase of the Bank's general economic work was completed, providing a basic picture of the economy, its underlying relationships, and the behaviour of the key determinants. Three major discussion papers were finalized and distributed for discussion in South Africa. One highlighted the macroeconomic issues that would need to be addressed during the transition, another explored ways in which the manufacturing sector could efficiently create more jobs, and a third analysed wage behaviour and employment in South Africa. On public expenditure, an intensive phase of data-gathering and analysis was completed.

142. The Bank's economic work has subsequently entered a second phase, in which the Bank is deepening its knowledge of microeconomic trends, examining trade and industrial policy more exhaustively, and developing economic scenarios to help future planners understand the options and trade-offs that will be available to them in structural and reform and fiscal policy.

143. Similarly, the World Bank's sector work progressed through a first phase of basic research and contact-building.

144. In education, completion of a draft working report on the state of the sector formed the basis for an expanded involvement by the Bank. Two workshops, arranged by the Bank in conjunction with the South African Kagiso Trust and the European Community during the first half of 1992, enabled South Africans to benefit from the experience of educationalists from a number of Bank member countries that had dealt with comparable problems. Further workshops are planned in the near future on different aspects of education policy formulation.

145. In the urban sector, a series of technical studies was completed that provide a basic profile of the main metropolitan areas and the distortions and costs of racially conceived urban development. A second phase of studies is now proposed in which the Bank will help planners improve their understanding of the options, costs and benefits of administrative realignment in the sector.

146. During the period under review, new sector work was begun in agriculture and land, small business development and township electrification. The Bank's work on agriculture and land, which is supported by UNDP, involved the participation at a technical level of a broadly representative group of South Africans.

147. Of particular significance is the support by the Bank in launching a national poverty profile in August 1992. With funding support from Denmark and Norway, the Bank is helping a group of South African universities design and implement the programme, which is the country's first comprehensive attempt to develop methodologies for quantifying and comparing the various aspects of poverty. The idea for the profile had its origins in the United Nations Conference on South Africa, held at Windhoek in May 1992.

148. Another new initiative was the start (in June 1992) of a two-year programme by the Bank's Economic Development Institute for Training South Africans in the management of urban development projects and in the fundamentals of economic policy. To complement this, a programme of internship to enable members of the democratic movement to work with Bank staff on different countries and sectors is scheduled to get under way in the fall of 1992, with financial support from the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Austria. The programme is the outcome of a familiarization visit to the World Bank in April 1992 by representatives of ANC, COSATU, and non-governmental organizations, with funding support by Sweden.

G. International Monetary Fund

149. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects that future consultation discussions with South Africa will increasingly focus on the medium-term setting of macroeconomic policy, particularly fiscal policy, to address South Africa's pressing social problems, while at the same time promoting growth in output and employment. In addition to the annual article IV consultation cycle, the Fund has recently advised the South African authorities on specific technical taxation issues. The Fund expects to stay in increasingly close touch with a broad spectrum of individuals and institutions in both the public and private sectors, with a view to playing a positive role in South Africa's transitional period and beyond. It is also expected that increased coordination with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will take place as that organization resumes work in South Africa so as to facilitate consistent policy advice from the two institutions.

H. World Meteorological Organization

150. The ongoing and planned activities of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) on questions relating to South Africa are based on the policy adopted by the seventh Congress of WMO (Geneva, 28 April to 23 May 1975). The policy is embodied in its resolution 38 (Cg-VII) on suspension of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from membership

in the World Meteorological Organization. By this resolution, the Congress, the supreme body of the organization, decided that "the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall be immediately suspended from exercising its rights and enjoying privileges as a member of WMO until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination and abides by the United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia".

I. World Intellectual Property Organization

151. Within the framework of its regional programme for Africa, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has provided assistance to countries of southern Africa (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) at the national and inter-country levels to strengthen their capacity to use intellectual property systems creatively to improve the process of economic growth and development. Modernization of legislation, reinforcement of administrative and technical infrastructures, upgrading of human resources and promotion of indigenous inventive and innovative activities have been the main thrusts of WIPO assistance.

152. In addition, and in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, WIPO has been associated with United Nations consultations regarding South Africa. In May, a WIPO official visited Windhoek, Namibia, to participate in a United Nations seminar entitled "South Africa's socio-economic problems: future role of the United Nations system in helping address them". The seminar was organized by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid.

153. In keeping with a longstanding policy to award fellowships to officials of South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), two members of ANC have been selected to participate in the 1992 WIPO African Regional Introductory Course on Industrial Property.

J. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

154. The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), through its technical assistance programmes to promote the development of the front-line States, continued its efforts to redress the socio-economic inequalities in South Africa.

155. Technical cooperation activities centred on the rehabilitation and maintenance of industrial production equipment: valorization of natural resources; development and acquisition of new and appropriate technologies; and export promotion through standardization, quality improvement and product adaptation. Human resources development, including the upgrading of national capabilities and integration of women in industrial development, has been emphasized in all technical cooperation activities in addition to specific projects in these fields.

156. At present there are some 63 projects valued at US$ 32,889,293 ongoing in the front-line States. It is hoped to, at least, sustain this level of activity in the future.

K. International Atomic Energy Agency

157. South Africa acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 10 July 1991 and subsequently concluded the required safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The agreement is being implemented with the cooperation of the South African authorities. South Africa has also expressed support for the Declaration for the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by OAU in July 1964.

158. South Africa has resumed its participation in the proceedings of the policy-making organs of IAEA. It has also accepted the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22.